

the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1404.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIE O'REE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL ACT

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 452) to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Willie O'Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 452

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Willie O'Ree was the first Black player to compete in the National Hockey League (NHL), appearing for the Boston Bruins on January 18, 1958, in the throes of the civil rights movement in the United States helping to end racial segregation in the premier professional ice hockey league; he is widely referred to as the "Jackie Robinson of Hockey".

(2) Willie O'Ree was born October 15, 1935, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada; he is the youngest of 13 children and a descendant of Paris O'Ree, whose name appears in the famous historical document "The Book of Negroes".

(3) Willie O'Ree was raised by his parents in Fredericton, a predominantly White town where hockey was deeply rooted within the culture. O'Ree was a standout athlete on the ice and the baseball diamond.

(4) At age 21, O'Ree was being scouted by professional baseball teams and seriously considered baseball as a career. Upon experiencing the segregated South for the first time while appearing for a minor league tryout, his dream changed and his attention turned solely to ice hockey.

(5) While playing amateur hockey, Willie was struck in his right eye with a puck and lost his eyesight. He was told by doctors to abandon his hockey career; instead, never disclosing the extent of his injury, he pursued his dream of playing professional hockey.

(6) At the age of 22, O'Ree was called up from the Quebec Aces of the Quebec Hockey League (QHL) to play for the NHL's Boston Bruins at a time when only 6 teams existed in the league. O'Ree was unaware he had broken the color barrier at the top level of the sport until he read it in the newspaper the following day.

(7) Blind in 1 eye and a victim of racism at times throughout his career, O'Ree persevered and played professional hockey for 22 years, tallying over 1,000 points.

(8) In 1996, 17 years after O'Ree retired from professional hockey, the National Hockey League hired O'Ree as the first-ever Diversity Ambassador. Having already changed the game forever through his courage and convictions, O'Ree gives new definition to what it means to be a trailblazer.

(9) In this role as Diversity Ambassador with the NHL, O'Ree set out to grow the sport by providing access, opportunity, and motivation for children of all races, ethnicities, origins, and abilities. With O'Ree providing a vivid example of what is possible and serving as a relentless supporter of children pursuing their dreams, more than 30 nonprofit youth organizations, dubbed Hockey is for Everyone programs, were developed across North America, each committed to offering minority and underserved children an opportunity to play hockey, leveraging the sport to build character, foster positive values, and develop important life skills.

(10) Through Hockey is for Everyone programs, more than 120,000 boys and girls have been positively impacted. O'Ree has devoted nearly 2,500 days on the ground with the youth participants, visiting more than 500 schools, community centers, and rinks to speak to hockey's core values and beliefs: stay in school; set goals for yourself; remain committed and disciplined; and always respect your teammates, coaches, and parents.

(11) Hockey is for Everyone programs have provided important opportunities for youth to partake in physical fitness. Today in the United States, fewer than half of the children ages 6–11 engage in the recommended amount of physical activity, and that number is lower for low-income families. O'Ree has stood as a champion of youth athletic participation and its health benefits for decades.

(12) Hockey is for Everyone programs provide numerous off-ice services to youth: SAT and academic tutoring, mentoring, nutrition education, college counseling, community service opportunities, and more. The program has excelled at using hockey as a vehicle to improve the social and emotional wellness of youth and improve students' academic performances both in primary school and beyond.

(13) O'Ree was also named a Member of the Order of Canada in 2008 and, in 2018, the City of Boston released an official Proclamation recognizing January 18, the anniversary of the day he broke into the game, as "Willie O'Ree Day".

(14) In November 2018, 60 years after O'Ree entered the NHL, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame in the "builder" category in recognition of his efforts to grow the game, using his position and the platform of hockey to improve the lives of children throughout North America.

SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the award, on behalf of the Congress, of a single gold medal of appropriate design to Willie O'Ree, or if unavailable, to a member of his family, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For the purposes of the award referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike the gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary. The design shall bear an image of, and an inscription of the name of, Willie O'Ree.

SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price sufficient to cover the costs of the medals, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

(b) PROCEEDS OF SALES.—The amounts received from the sale of duplicate medals

under subsection (a) shall be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

(c) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is authorized to be charged against the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be necessary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under this Act.

SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.

(a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all medals struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 452, the Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act.

I thank Michigan Senator STABENOW and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for their work on this bill which honors Willie O'Ree, a trailblazer for diversity and inclusion in sports and the first Black player in the National Hockey League.

Born in 1935 in the predominantly White town of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, O'Ree made a name for himself as a standout athlete in both ice hockey and baseball. At age 21, he was being scouted by professional baseball teams in the United States. However, upon experiencing racial discrimination and the effects of segregation firsthand while in the south for minor league tryouts, he shifted his focus solely to ice hockey.

In 1958, at the age of 22, O'Ree was called up to play professionally as a winger for the NHL Boston Bruins. In doing so, he became the first Black professional ice hockey player in the league. Despite being blind in one eye from an injury during his time as an amateur hockey player and enduring racist attacks from hockey fans and players alike, O'Ree persevered and continued to play professional hockey for 22 years.

In 1996, the National Hockey League hired O'Ree as its first-ever diversity ambassador, which set out to transform the predominantly White sport of ice hockey by providing greater access and opportunity for children of all races, ethnicities, and origins.

O'Ree has personally devoted thousands of hours to Hockey is for Everyone programs which provide community outreach and support for youth participants to partake in physical fitness and live out hockey's core values of commitment, discipline, and respect for your teammates, coaches, and parents.

In 2018, 60 years after O'Ree first broke the color barrier for ice hockey, he was inducted into the NHL Hockey Hall of Fame in recognition of his long-standing support for greater access and diversity in the sport.

This bill honors O'Ree's trailblazing legacy both on and off the ice. I thank Ms. STABENOW and Mr. QUIGLEY for their work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge members to vote "yes" and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 452, the Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Willie O'Ree's story is one of determination and perseverance, one of the greatest qualities a human being can have.

Willie, born October 15, 1935, was the youngest of 13 children of parents Rosebud and Harry O'Ree. The O'Ree family was one of only two Black families that lived in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Willie is a descendent of Paris O'Ree, a slave who escaped servitude in South Carolina in the late 1700s at only 15 years old.

When he was 3, Willie fashioned skates out of wooden blocks with metal blades attached to the bottom and took to his frozen lawn in the backyard. He had a knack for skating. Two years later at age 5, Willie began to play organized hockey. Many refer to Willie as the "Jackie Robinson of hockey."

Interestingly, at Dodger Stadium in 1949, 2 years after Robinson broke baseball's color barrier, a 14-year-old O'Ree had the opportunity to meet his hero. In one interview, Willie recalls that as Robinson made his way down to the receiving line, Willie waited patiently. When his turn arrived, he spoke to Jackie and said, I am a baseball player. But what I really love is hockey.

Robinson replied, Oh, I didn't know Black kids played hockey.

Nearly 9 years later, on January 18, 1958, Willie put on a Boston Bruins uniform for a game against the Montreal Canadians and became the first Black player in NHL history.

□ 1300

From 1958 to 1961, O'Ree played in 45 games for the Bruins, all while hiding a secret that he was, in fact, blind in one eye.

Willie paved the way for a new generation of hockey players. Wayne Simmonds of the Toronto Maple Leafs was quoted as stating:

Willie set the table for everyone else to eat, and he did it all with dignity and class. I used to think about Willie's story whenever teachers or hockey parents or coaches would laugh at my dream of making it to the NHL.

Willie's story did not end after he left the ice. Seventeen years after he retired from professional hockey, the NHL hired O'Ree as their first-ever diversity ambassador. This role put Willie in a position to grow the sport by providing access, opportunity, and motivation for children of all races, ethnicities, origins, and abilities.

In November of 2018, O'Ree was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, and just last night, 64 years to the day of his historic entrance into the league, his number 22 jersey was raised to the rafters in TD Garden and retired; an act of ultimate recognition of what a player means to a franchise, a fan base, and a community.

Mr. Speaker, Willie O'Ree forever changed the sport of hockey. His determination and perseverance should be recognized with a Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY).

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago our country took time to celebrate the life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and reflect on our ongoing effort to ensure racial equality in America. It is fitting then that today this body considers legislation to honor the life of Willie O'Ree who, like Dr. King, was on the frontlines of racial integration in America and has dedicated his life to the ideals of diversity and inclusion.

In 1958, Willie O'Ree integrated the sport of hockey by becoming the first Black player in the National Hockey League. Well, known are the stories of barrier-breaking athletes like Jackie Robinson in baseball and Bill Russell in basketball; Mr. O'Ree's story is less-known.

He was born in Canada, the youngest of 13 children. His grandfather, Paris O'Ree, escaped slavery in South Carolina and fled to Canada. Growing up in Canada, O'Ree quickly developed a love and talent for hockey. During his early years playing hockey, he was blinded in one eye by a stray puck. However, this setback did not deter him from his dream of playing professional hockey. A few years later, Willie finally got the call to play in the NHL with the Boston Bruins, becoming the first Black player to do so.

But the road ahead was not an easy one. During his time playing for the Bruins, Willie endured racist slurs by fans and opposing teams. He suffered illegal hits and rough treatment constantly. But that was not enough to deter him. He remained committed to playing hockey and would do so for 22 years in the NHL and the minor leagues. Think about that, Mr. Speaker, he played 22 years of professional hockey while enduring racism and bigotry; oh, and only having vision in one eye.

Willie never intended to stop the fight for inclusion in the league once

he left playing hockey. After hanging up his skates, he became the NHL's diversity ambassador, a role he continues to this day.

In the 1990s, he established the Hockey is for Everyone initiative to offer marginalized and underrepresented children an opportunity to play hockey and develop important life skills. Since its inception, more than 120,000 children have participated in the program.

After his remarkable career on and off the ice, Willie has begun to receive the recognition he has long deserved. In 2018, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, and just last night, his jersey was retired by the Boston Bruins.

It has been my honor to know Willie over the past decade and help lead this bill to award him a Congressional Gold Medal. I am thankful to my colleagues, Representatives HIGGINS, PRESSLEY, EMMER, and KATKO, who led this legislation in the House with me, and Senators STABENOW and SCOTT who led this bill in the Senate.

When I was young, my heroes were hockey players. They were talented, strong, and skilled. They taught me many things. At the time they were all White. Willie fought his entire life to change that during and after his career. Hockey, the sports world, and our country are better off because of his efforts.

I had no idea that the year I was born Willie O'Ree broke the color barrier in hockey. And it wasn't until many years later when I had the honor of meeting him that I learned that my own heroes from the Chicago Blackhawks and their fans gave him some of the harshest treatment during his time in the NHL.

But his life has been a true testament to those values I learned as a young hockey fan: strength, courage, and perseverance even in the face of tremendous odds. He is a true gift to our country and to a sport that I and so many others love. Awarding him the Congressional Gold Medal will serve as a small but important token of our country's gratitude.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER). This Member of Congress not only played collegiate hockey, he is a hockey dad, and spent over 20 years as a hockey coach, he is one of the best fans of the game of hockey in the United States Congress.

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 452, the Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act, and to recognize the incredible impact that Willie O'Ree has had on the great sport of hockey.

Willie etched his name into the history books in 1958. When he became one of the select few—and it is a very few—who got called up from the minors to play in the National Hockey League for the Boston Bruins, Willie broke down racial barriers for sure. He would go on

to play more than 24 seasons as a professional hockey player, despite facing countless challenges on and off the ice.

Willie O'Ree remains a trailblazer for many, but his contributions certainly did not end after his retirement from his playing career in 1979. As we have heard, in 1996, he became the NHL's diversity ambassador. In this capacity, he established the Hockey is for Everyone initiative to create a culture of inclusivity and provide an opportunity for disadvantaged children across this country and North America to play the game. His work continues even to this day to reinvigorate and grow the great sport of hockey while setting an example for underrepresented communities here at home and on an international level.

As the NHL and teams across the country finally recognized Willie O'Ree's incredible contributions to hockey, today is Congress' opportunity to honor a true legend of the game that is loved and enjoyed by millions.

Remember, we know that hockey was given to us directly from God because it is played on ice, which can only exist in Heaven.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to co-lead this long overdue effort, and I urge all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to honor this icon of our God-given sport by voting "yes" on S. 452.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY).

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of our bill, the Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act, legislation which honors the historic career and life of service of the one and only Willie O'Ree.

With today's vote in the people's House, we honor a giant, and it has been an honor to be a steward in this effort. Willie is a trailblazer, an ice breaker, a hero, and an activist whose powerful story is unknown to too many. That ends here today. We change that.

Mr. Speaker, 64 years ago, in the midst of the fight to end Jim Crow, Willie O'Ree made history with the Boston Bruins by becoming the first Black player to play in the National Hockey League.

A descendant of enslaved people who escaped the horrors of slavery through the Underground Railroad, Willie was born and raised in New Brunswick, Canada, and was the youngest of 13 children. His love of the game began at the young age of 3 when he earned his stripes playing alongside his older siblings.

Known as the Jackie Robinson of hockey, Willie played 45 games in the NHL and spent more than two decades playing professional hockey—all while hiding the fact that he was nearly completely blind in one eye.

Willie O'Ree was a young and fast left winger, but he could not out-skate the racist backlash in response to his desegregating the National Hockey

League. As the sole Black player in the NHL at the time, Willie endured relentless bigotry, racism, discrimination, and even violence from fans and players both on and off the ice. And despite it all, Willie embodied resilience, grace, dignity, and never gave up on the determination to live out his dream.

In the decades following his historic career on the ice, Willie has spent his time paying it forward to the next generation of ice breakers. As the NHL's director of youth development and diversity ambassador, he has worked to increase opportunities for young Black and Brown players so that they too can take their rightful place in the big league.

In 2018, Willie was formally inducted into the NHL Hall of Fame; and while his time with the Boston Bruins was short, his legacy lives on to this very day. Earlier this week, Mayor Michelle Wu declared January 18 in the city of Boston Willie O'Ree Day marking the momentous day 64 years ago when Willie hit the ice and changed the game forever.

Just yesterday, the Boston Bruins formally retired Willie's number 22 jersey, raising it up in the rafters at the Garden alongside other Bruins legends.

Mr. Speaker, Black history is American history, and today we salute an American hero and inspiration. Willie demonstrates for us the power of holding on to one's dreams—an ice and ceiling breaker.

I would like to thank my esteemed colleagues, Representatives Quigley, Katko, and Emmer, for their partnership, and the 290 colleagues who co-sponsored this piece of legislation in order to get it across the finish line. My team and I have been working diligently pushing and organizing since 2019, and this work would not have been possible without the support and partnership of the longtime grassroots activists who organized to ensure that Willie, who took up space and who created space, now takes his rightful space in our history books.

The Congressional Gold Medal is Congress' highest expression of national appreciation and recognition. With this honor, Willie will join history-makers like Jackie Robinson, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Coretta Scott King, and the Tuskegee Airmen—incredible company for an incredible man.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Massachusetts an additional 1 minute.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Mr. Speaker, at the age of 86 years young today, we give Willie O'Ree his flowers.

Go Bruins.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to, once again, reiterate the significance of this Congressional Gold Medal. Willie O'Ree not only forever changed the sport of hockey, but he truly helped change the history of this

country. His determination and perseverance and his trailblazing spirit should be recognized with a Congressional Gold Medal.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS).

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 452, the Willie O'Ree Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Willie O'Ree, which has been already said, was a trailblazer for hockey both on and off the ice. He was to the National Hockey League what Jackie Robinson was to Major League Baseball.

As the first Black player in the National Hockey League, he endured racism, bigotry, and prejudice from both players and fans. Despite this, he played more than two decades in the National Hockey League and in the minor leagues developing his skills and later becoming the National Hockey League's diversity ambassador.

Willie O'Ree broke down historic barriers and paved the way for young athletes in marginalized communities. In 2012, he visited my community for the Willie O'Ree Skills Weekend hosted by the National Hockey League Buffalo Sabres. Today we honor his dedication to improving diversity and accessibility in sports which makes him most deserving of this high honor.

He is an inspiration to all athletes, and particularly to young athletes of color in western New York and throughout the Nation. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

□ 1315

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Willie O'Ree is often referred to as the "Jackie Robinson of ice hockey" for helping to end racial segregation in the National Hockey League. Mr. O'Ree's positive impact on the sport of ice hockey goes far beyond his role in ending racial segregation in the sport.

This bill honors O'Ree for both his barrier-breaking role and his decades of championing diversity and greater youth access to the sport. I thank Ms. STABENOW and Mr. QUIGLEY, the lead sponsor of the House version of the bill, and our other colleagues who worked so hard on this bill for ensuring that Mr. O'Ree and his trailblazing legacy of sportsmanship and inclusion receive the recognition he so richly deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 452.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 426, nays 0, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 11]

YEAS—426

Adams	Crist	Herrera Beutler
Aderholt	Crow	Hice (GA)
Aguilar	Cuellar	Higgins (LA)
Allen	Curtis	Higgins (NY)
Allred	Davidson	Hill
Amodei	Davis, Danny K.	Himes
Armstrong	Davis, Rodney	Hinson
Arrington	Dean	Horsford
Auchincloss	DeFazio	Houlihan
Axne	DeGette	Hoyer
Babin	DeLauro	Hudson
Bacon	DelBene	Huffman
Baird	Delgado	Huizenga
Balderson	Demings	Issa
Banks	DeSaulnier	Jackson
Barr	DesJarlais	Jackson Lee
Barragán	Deutch	Jacobs (CA)
Bass	Diaz-Balart	Jacobs (NY)
Beatty	Dingell	Jayapal
Bentz	Doggett	Jeffries
Bera	Donalds	Johnson (GA)
Bergman	Doyle, Michael F.	Johnson (LA)
Beyer	Duncan	Johnson (OH)
Bice (OK)	Bishop (GA)	Johnson (SD)
Bilirakis	Bishop (NC)	Johnson (TX)
Bishop	Blumenauer	Jones
Bishop (NC)	Blunt Rochester	Jordan
Blumenauer	Boebert	Joyce (OH)
Blunt Rochester	Bonamici	Joyce (PA)
Boebert	Bost	Kahele
Bonamici	Bourdeaux	Kaptur
Bost	Bowman	Katko
Bourdeaux	Boyle, Brendan F.	Keating
Bowman	Brooks	Keller
Boyle, Brendan F.	Brown (MD)	Kelly (IL)
Brooks	Brown (OH)	Kelly (MS)
Brown (MD)	Brownley	Kelly (PA)
Brown (OH)	Buchanan	Khan
Brownley	Buck	Kildee
Buchanan	Bucshon	Kilmer
Buck	Burchett	Kim (CA)
Bucshon	Burgess	Kim (NJ)
Burchett	Burgess	Kind
Burgess	Bustos	Kirkpatrick
Bustos	Butterfield	Krishnamoorthi
Butterfield	Calvert	Kuster
Calvert	Cammack	Kustoff
Cammack	Carbajal	LaHood
Carbajal	Cárdenas	LaMalfa
Cárdenas	Carey	Lamb
Carey	Carl	Lamborn
Carl	Carson	Langevin
Carson	Carter (GA)	Larsen (WA)
Carter (GA)	Carter (LA)	Larson (CT)
Carter (LA)	Carter (TX)	Latta
Carter (TX)	Case	LaTurner
Cartwright	Casten	Lawrence
Case	Castor (FL)	Lawson (FL)
Casten	Castro (TX)	Lee (CA)
Castor (FL)	Cawthorn	Lee (NV)
Castro (TX)	Chabot	Leger Fernandez
Cawthorn	Cheney	Lesko
Chabot	Cherfilus-McCormick	Letlow
Cheney	Chu	Levin (CA)
Cherfilus-McCormick	Cicilline	Levin (MI)
Chu	Clark (MA)	Lieu
Cicilline	Clarke (NY)	Lofgren
Clark (MA)	Cleaver	Long
Clarke (NY)	Cline	Loudermilk
Cleaver	Cloud	Lowenthal
Cline	Clyburn	Lucas
Cloud	Clyde	Luetkemeyer
Clyburn	Cohen	Luria
Clyde	Cohen	Lynch
Cohen	Cole	Mace
Cole	Comer	Malinowski
Comer	Connolly	Malliotakis
Connolly	Cooper	Maloney
Cooper	Correa	Maloney, Sean
Correa	Costa	Mann
Costa	Courtney	Manning
Courtney	Craig	Mast
Craig	Crawford	Matsui
Crawford	Crenshaw	McBath
Crenshaw		McCarthy
		McCaul
		McClain

McCollum	Price (NC)	Steube
McEachin	Quigley	Stevens
McGovern	Raskin	Stewart
McHenry	Reed	Strickland
McKinley	Reschenthaler	Suozi
McNerney	Rice (NY)	Swalwell
Meeks	Rice (SC)	Takano
Meijer	Rodgers (WA)	Taylor
Meng	Rogers (AL)	Tenney
Meuser	Rogers (KY)	Thompson (CA)
Mfume	Rose	Thompson (MS)
Miller (IL)	Rosendale	Thompson (PA)
Miller (WV)	Ross	Tiffany
Miller-Meeks	Rouzer	Timmons
Moolenaar	Roy	Titus
Mooney	Roybal-Allard	Tlaib
Moore (AL)	Ruiz	Tonko
Moore (UT)	Ruppersberger	Torres (CA)
Moore (WI)	Rush	Torres (NY)
Morelle	Rutherford	Trahan
Moulton	Ryan	Trone
Mrvan	Salazar	Turner
Mullin	Sánchez	Underwood
Murphy (FL)	Sarbanes	Upton
Murphy (NC)	Scalise	Valadao
Nadler	Scanlon	Van Drew
Napolitano	Schakowsky	Van Dune
Neal	Schiff	Vargas
Neguse	Schneider	Veasey
Nehls	Schrader	Vela
Newhouse	Schrier	Velázquez
Newman	Schweikert	Wagner
Norcross	Scott (VA)	Walberg
Norman	Scott, Austin	Walorski
O'Halleran	Scott, David	Waltz
Obernolte	Sessions	Wasserman
Ocasio-Cortez	Sewell	Schultz
Omar	Sherman	Waters
Owens	Sherrill	Watson Coleman
Palazzo	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Pallone	Sires	Webster (FL)
Palmer	Slotkin	Welch
Panetta	Smith (MO)	Wenstrup
Pappas	Smith (NE)	Westerman
Pascarell	Smith (NJ)	Wexton
Payne	Smith (WA)	Wild
Pence	Smucker	Williams (GA)
Perlmutter	Soto	Williams (TX)
Perry	Spanberger	Wilson (FL)
Peters	Spartz	Wilson (SC)
Pfuger	Speier	Wittman
Phillips	Stansbury	Womack
Pingree	Stanton	Yarmuth
Pocan	Staubert	Young
Porter	Steel	Zeldin
Posey	Stefanik	
Pressley	Steil	

NOT VOTING—7

Biggs	Hollingsworth	McClintock
Brady	Kinzing	
Budd	Massie	

□ 1354

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Bass (Cicilline)	Doggett (Raskin)	Joyce (PA)
Blumenauer	Donalds	(Smucker)
(Beyer)	(Cammack)	Kildee (Panetta)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Gallego)	Doyle, Michael F. (Connolly)	Kilmer (Bera)
Brownley	Evans (Mfume)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
(Kuster)	Fallon (Gooden)	Lawrence (Stevens)
Bush (Bowman)	Fletcher (Allred)	Lawson (FL)
Carter (LA)	Fortenberry (Moolenaar)	(Soto)
(Jeffries)	Frankel, Lois (Clark (MA))	Lee (CA)
Cawthorn (Nehls)	Gohmert (Weber (TX))	(Khanna)
Chu (Clark (MA))	Gonzalez, Vicente (Correa)	Lofgren (Jeffries)
Cohen (Beyer)	Grijalva (García (IL))	Lowenthal (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)	Hagedorn (Carl)	Maloney, Carolyn B. (Wasserman Schultz)
Crist (Soto)	Hayes (Clark (MA))	Mann (Pfluger)
Cuellar (Correa)	Jayapal (Raskin)	McCollum (Blunt)
DeFazio (Brown (MD))		Rochester
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)		
Demings (Soto)		
DeSaulnier (Beyer)		

McEachin (Wexton)	Reed (Kelly (PA))	Stewart (Crawford)
Meng (Kuster)	Rogers (KY)	Strickland (Jeffries)
Moore (UT)	(Reschenthaler)	Timmons (Armstrong)
(Meijer)		Titus (Connolly)
Moore (WI)	Roybal-Allard (Levin (CA))	Trone (Brown (MD))
(Beyer)	Ruiz (Correa)	Vargas (Correa)
Nadler (Pallone)	Ruppersberger (Raskin)	Vela (Correa)
Napolitano (Correa)	Rush (Kaptur)	Velázquez (Clark (MA))
Ocasio-Cortez (García (IL))	Schneider (Connolly)	Waters (Takano)
Payne (Pallone)	Schrier (Spanberger)	Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Pingree (Cicilline)	Scott, David (Jeffries)	Welch (Raskin)
Pocan (Raskin)	Sires (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
Porter (Wexton)		(Cicilline)

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 875

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS: Mr. Murphy of North Carolina.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEDICARE PREMIUM INCREASE

(Mr. COURTNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, on November 12, Medicare announced the largest part B premium increase in the history of the Medicare program, 14 percent. This could not come at a worse time in terms of, again, the cost of living that many seniors are facing.

Looking closely at that decision, one of the driving factors was the projected cost of the drug Aduhelm, which was priced at \$56,000 per year for Alzheimer's patients who were, again, very excited about the possibility of getting the benefit of that drug. But the cost of that drug was one of the big driving forces for a 14 percent rate increase.

On December 20, Biogen, the manufacturer, cut the cost of that drug from \$56,000 to \$28,000. About 2 weeks ago, Secretary Becerra correctly instructed the actuaries of Medicare to go back and try and recalculate the Medicare part B premium to see if there was a way to get some relief for seniors from that 14 percent rate increase.

Today, 31 Members of the House Democratic Caucus are sending a letter to Secretary Becerra again applauding his decision and strongly advocating that Medicare go back in and recalculate that rate increase, which will provide tremendous assistance for seniors at exactly the time that they need it.